

Converting Colors

YIQ(72.3270, -32.1380,
-12.2820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(72.3270, -32.1380,
-12.2820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	225957
RGB	34, 89, 87
RGB Percent	13%, 35%, 34%
CMY	0.8668, 0.6509, 0.6589
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.02, 0.65
HSL	178°, 45%, 24%
HSV	178°, 62%, 35%
XYZ	5.9519, 8.1757, 10.2743
YIQ	72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

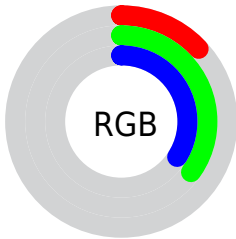
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 62, 89
Decimal	2251095
CIE Lab	34.35, -18.46, -4.25
CIE LCh	34, 18.940, 192.965
Yxy	8.1757, 0.2439, 0.3350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280441175 (0xFF225957)
YUV	72.3270, 7.2338, -33.6128
Hunter-Lab	28.5932, -12.8821, -1.2893

Details

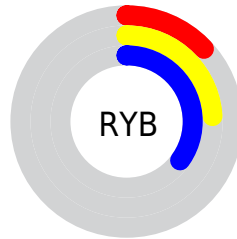
The YIQ color **72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **50.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.6260, -31.5420, -12.0700**, and **30.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.6360, -37.5020, -14.1900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740**.

Distribution



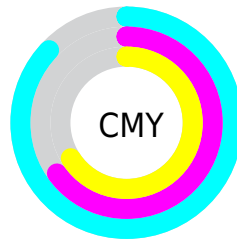
- Red (13%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.3270, -32.1380,
-12.2820

72.3270, -32.1380,
-12.2820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.0490, -37.2270,
-13.6670

122.6260,
-31.5420, -12.0700

30.0290, -25.3070,
-9.4270

149.2130,
-31.8170, -12.5930

16.4820, -13.3410,
-6.0210

176.2130,
-31.8170, -12.5930

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

203.9140,
-32.4130, -12.8050

232.5010,
-32.6880, -13.3280

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

72.3270, -32.1380,
-12.2820

72.3270, -32.1380,
-12.2820

69.6360, -37.5020,
-14.1900

75.0180, -26.7740,
-10.3740

66.8310, -42.5450,
-16.4090

77.8230, -21.7310,
-8.1550

64.1400, -47.9090,
-18.3170

80.5140, -16.3670,
-6.2470

62.0470, -52.0810,
-19.8010

83.2050, -11.0030,
-4.3390

85.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 88.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 91.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 93.8980, 9.2150,
3.7030

■ 96.5890, 14.5790,
5.6110

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



74.7000, -17.1910, -13.3430



72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



72.4390, -38.1450, -8.0410

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



82.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000



80.7280, 21.1370, -3.1110

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



50.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



81.5100, 24.9870, 4.2110



72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



82.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



80.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100



82.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



79.3630, 11.7390, -9.0050

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



74.9390, -33.5610, -3.0090



82.2420, 23.1060, 10.7700



80.6790, 22.8330, -0.8070

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



108.3080, -12.7910, -4.9750



67.1820, -13.3370, -28.1290



54.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820



89.2430, -49.6970, -18.9530



57.8800, -25.9050, 1.4150



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.5510, -62.4880, -23.9280



163.7090, -137.1710, -52.6190

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



50.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820



55.7570, 49.6970, 18.9530



65.1200, 25.9050, -1.4150



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.4490, 62.4880, 23.9280



71.2910, 137.1710, 52.6190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

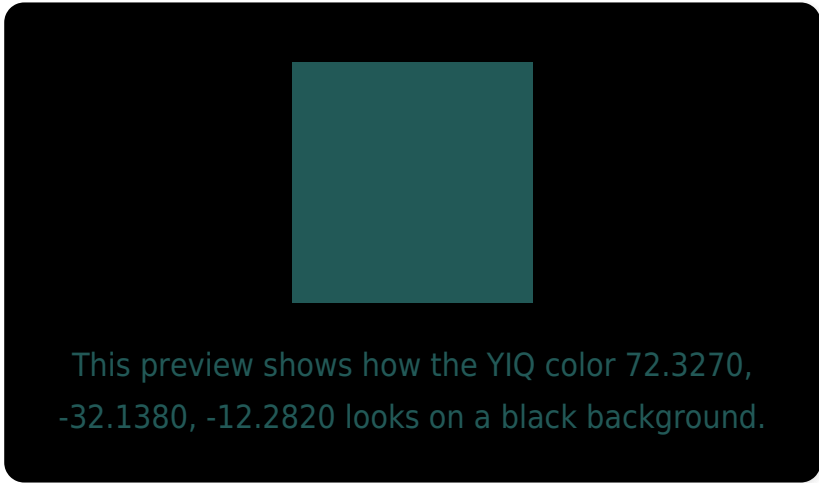
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

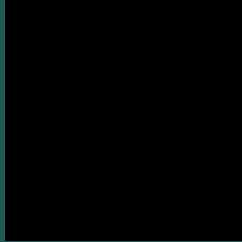
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 72.3270, -32.1380,

-12.2820.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820

Protanopia

80.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Deuteranopia

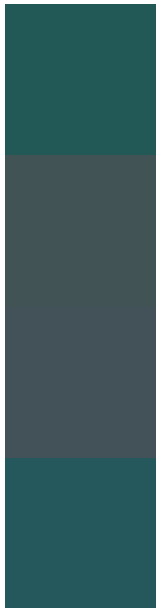
81.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930



Tritanopia

73.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820

Protanomaly

77.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050

Deuteranomaly

77.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Tritanomaly

73.2070, -31.6800, -9.5680

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(34, 89, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 89, 87)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 89, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 89, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(34, 89, 87) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 89, 87) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 89, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 89, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 89, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 89, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 72.3270, -32.1380, -12.2820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 89, 87) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 89,  
87) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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